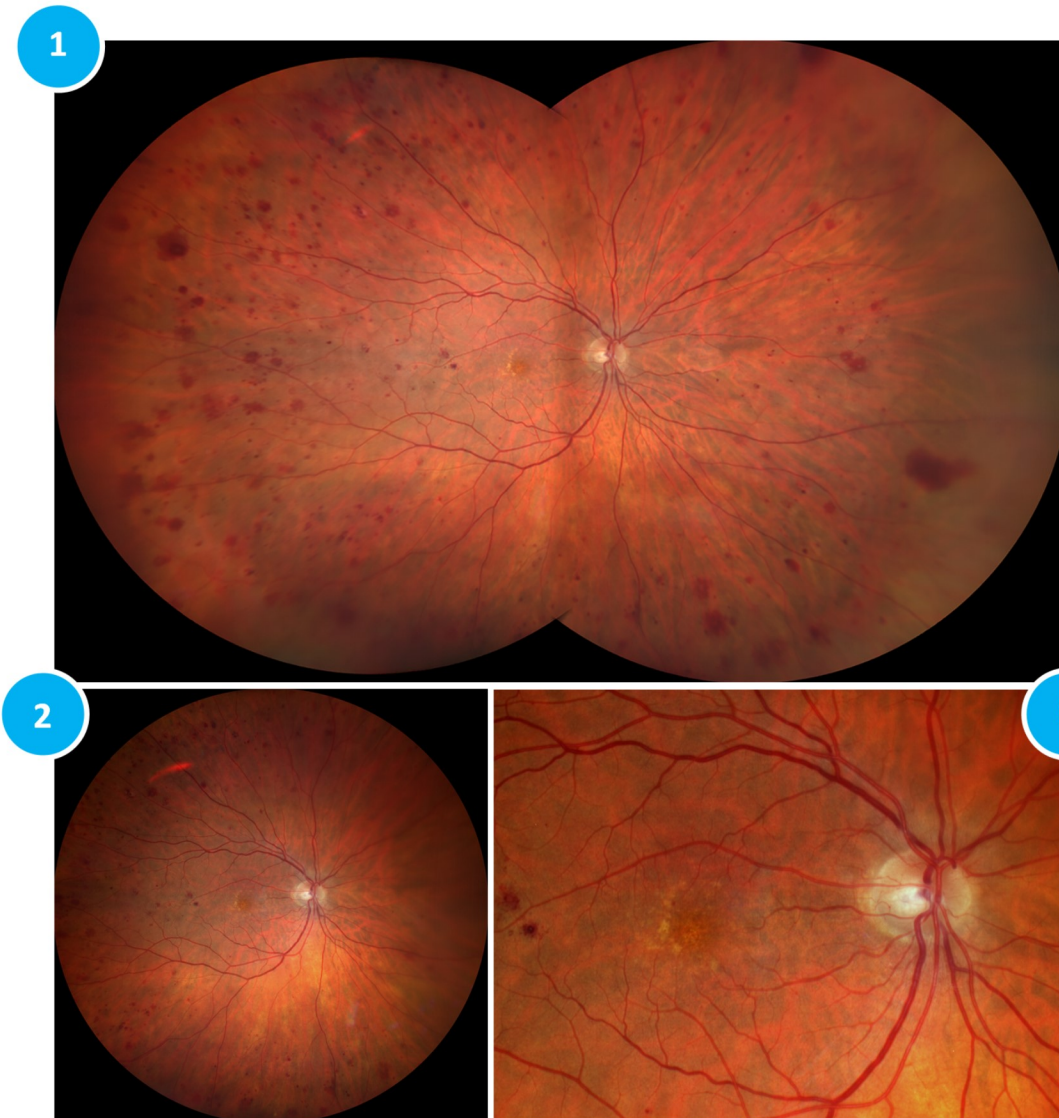


Case Study: True Color Fundus Imaging Non-proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy



Background

71-year-old male with non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy and drusen

Description

The CLARUS™ True Color ultra-widefield image (figure 1) shows scattered dot and blot hemorrhages, mainly located outside the posterior pole. The CLARUS covers the ETDRS 7 standard fields in one single widefield image (figure 2), making it a valuable tool for diabetic eye exams and documenting retinopathy.

It is important to remember that patients with diabetes often have many comorbidities, and a comprehensive evaluation of ocular health is essential. This patient has drusen and RPE pigment mottling at the macula. Studies have found that diabetes is associated with a significantly higher risk of primary open angle glaucoma¹. The zoomed-in image of the posterior pole (figure 3) shows the excellent resolution and color of CLARUS images, allowing clear visualization of diabetic retinopathy, as well as the optic disc and macular drusen in a single image.

¹ Diabetes, Fasting Glucose, and the Risk of Glaucoma. Zhao, Di et. al., *Ophthalmology*, Volume 122, Issue 1, 72 - 78.

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Images and diagnoses courtesy of Jesse Jung, MD

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